14(5) SOV/9-59-7-10/15

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G.K.

TITLE: On the Article "Once Again on Petroleum Output" by T.M. Zoloyev in "Geologiya nefti" Nr 6, 1959

PERIODICAL: Geologiya nefti i gaza, 1959, Nr 7, pp 48 - 50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With references to Zoloyev's opinion that the use of fresh-water flooding of wells reduces the oil yield, the author says that this statement cannot be practically proved. In his opinion the most probable cause of reduced oil yield in water flooded wells is the lithological heterogeneity of the stratum. Several measures are suggested to increase the oil output in heterogeneous strata including 1) selective pumping-in of water in cross-section zones of the well which do not easily adopt the water; 2) water pumping into other wells with different cross-section characteristics; 3) forced extraction of liquid, permitting the exploita-

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K., KHRISTIANOVICH, S. A., ZHELTOV, Y. P., BARENBLAT, G. I.

"Theoretical Principles of Hydraulic Fracturing of Oil Strata."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May - 5 June 1959. New York City.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700044-6

Maksimovich, G.K.

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Exploitation rates of oil fields. Neft. khoz. 36 no.1:30-36 Ja '58.
(Petroleum engineering) (MIRA 11:2)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Calculating oil reserves in fractured reservoir rocks. Geol. nefti 2 no.3:35-37 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Gosplan SSSR,
(Oil fields--Valuation)

Maksimovich G.K.

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Determining bottom-well pressures without using manometers. Neft. khoz. 35 no.9:37-40 S '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Oil wells)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Planning the techological process of hydraulic fracturing of sands.
Neft.khoz. 35 no.2:24-31 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Oil wells) (Petroleum engineering)

Maksimovich, G.K.

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Methods for regulating the rate of water-oil boundary displacement in nonhomogeneous layers. Geol. nefti 1 no.8:33-34 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Gosplan SSSR.

(Petroleum engineering)

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.

GALONSKIY, P.P., redaktor; ZLOTNIKOV, I.M., redaktor; KALANTAROV, A.P., redaktor; L'VOV, M.S., redaktor; MAKSIMOVICH, G.K., redaktor; MURAV'YEV, V.M., redaktor; MUSTAFINOV, A.D., redaktor; [illegible], A.Z., redaktor; TREBIN, F.A., redaktor; FAKIYEV, N.D., redaktor; [illegible], Yu.K., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Exploitation of oil fields; proceedings of an All-Union conference of workers in oil extraction held at Kuybyshev in 1956] Ekspluatatsiia neftianykh mestorozhdenii; trudy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia rabotnikov po dobyche nefti, sostoiavshegosia v g.Kuybyshev 19-23 iiunia 1956 g. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 553 p. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye rabotnikov po dobyche nefti, Kuybyshev, 1956.
(Petroleum engineering)

MAKSIMOVICH, Gennadiy Konstantinovich; NIKITENKO, A.A., vedushchiy redaktor; MUKHINA, M.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Hydraulic fracturing of oil strata] Gidravlicheskii razryv neftianykh plastov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 96 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Petroleum engineering)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Rational technology of hydraulic blasting of strata." (Mos,1957). 9 pp 20 cm. (Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst im Academecian I.M.Gubkin). 110 copies. (KL, 23-57, 112)

MAK[illegible] G. [K.]

MIRCHINK,M.; MUSTAFINOV,A.; MAKSIMOVICH,G.; ZUBOV,I.

Concerning I.G.Permiakov's article. Neft.khoz.33 no.8:48-49 Ag'55. (MIRA 8:10)

(Petroleum engineering)

tons of sand should be used. 4) The liquid containing the sand should be driven into the formation at maximum pressures, which must be determined each time experimentally. 5) The amount of hydrofract fluid should be exactly equal to the volume in the column of the compression pump pipe. 6) It is necessary to swab after pumping the sand. 7) When numerous alternating layers of sand and clay are present, repeated fracturings or vertical fracturing are required. 8) Fracturing may be used as a preventive measure against decreasing receptivity in pressure wells. 9) To determine the receptivity it is necessary to calculate precisely the pressure and fluid discharge. 10) To prevent washing out during fracturing of the stratum, it is necessary to use sands of nearly uniform size.

Card 3/3

V. B. O.

A Study of Hydrofract Work in Formations (Cont.)

showed a twofold to threefold increase in receptivity and absorption by the formation of a considerable volume of sand after the fracturing. The results of the hydrofract experiments indicate the following conclusions. 1) Fractures of small width (0.1 mm to 0.2 mm) do not increase the yield and the absorbing capacity of the well. 2) The filling of fractures by sand grains larger than one millimeter in diameter is unfavorable for pumping wells, but may supply a secondary effect in pressure wells. 3) The greatest increase in yield is observed in wells where fractures are developed within the radius of 25 m to 30 m. 4) For concrete conditions, investigated by theoretical analysis, the increase in yield after fracturing may reach 250 percent. The following suggestions are made. 1) The fracturing should be done by low-viscosity, strongly permeating liquids (water, dilute sulfite-alcohol waste solution for pressure wells, and crude oil for pumping wells). 2) High-viscosity liquids should be used for pumping sand (1000 centipoises and higher): sulfite-alcohol waste, high-viscosity oil, and various emulsions. The concentration of sand should be 100 to 200 g/liter. 3) To fill fractures for a radius of several tens of meters, two to three

15-57-1-861

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 136 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G. K.

TITLE: A Study of Hydrofract Work in Formations Exploited by the Tatneft' and Bashneft' (Associations of the Tatar and Bashkir Petroleum Industries)(Analiz rezul'tatov rabot po gidravlicheskomu razryvu plastov v ob"yedineniyakh Tatneft' i Bashneft')

PERIODICAL: V sb: Metody uvelicheniya nefteotdachi plastov. Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1955, pp 8-18.

ABSTRACT: Hydrofract experiments were conducted in the Tataria and Bashkiria fields in twenty-two pressure wells and three pumping wells; in some of these wells, the fracturing operation was performed two or three times. It was found possible to fracture or split strata at a discharge pressure of 200 to 300 atmospheres. The excess pressure at the well bottom generally does not exceed 150 to 200 atmospheres. A majority of the wells

Card 1/3

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

AID P - 279

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Author : Maksimovich, G. K.

Title : Rupture of rock shelf under hydraulic pressure

Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #4, 22-30, Ap 1954

Abstract : The significance of the penetrability of the rock rupture on the output of the oil well is discussed and various methods for expansion of the rupture are outlined. Changes in hydraulic pressure and temperature are used for the indication of the location and magnitude of the rupture. 5 drawings and 3 charts.

Institutions : Ufa Scientific Research Institution (UfNII) and Design Bureau of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry (MNP)

Submitted : No date

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.

AID - P-159

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Author : Maksimovich, G. K.

Title : Technological Principles for Forced Separation of Liquid from Flooded Strata

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #1, 30-33, Ja 1954

Abstract : The significance of flooding and pumping out processes for the increase of output of oil well with oil-water layers is explained. The viscosity of oil and velocity of water movement are related to maximum output of the oil well.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K., redaktor; PETROVA, Ye.A., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Temporary instructions on prospecting and establishing engineering procedures for the exploitation of oil wells] Vremennaia instruktsiia po issledovaniiu i ustanovleniiu tekhnologicheskogo rezhima ekspluatatsii neftianykh skvazhin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 63 p.
(MLRA 8:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.
(Petroleum engineering)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

APEL'TSIN, I.E.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.; SAVINA, Z.A., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Preparation of water for flooding petroleum strata] Podgotovka vody dlia zavodneniia neftianykh plastov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1951. 239 p. (MLRA 9 1)
(Petroleum engineering)

Eng. Min Petroleum Industry
Stalin Col Prize 1949

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K., redaktor; TITSKAYA, B.F., vedushchiy redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Design, construction and use of depth pumps; transactions of the Conference on Depth Pumps] Konstruirovanie, izgotovlenie i ekspluatatsiia glubinnykh nasosov; trudy konferentsii po glubinnym nasosam. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi litry, 1951. 132 p. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Pumping machinery)

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.

PA 64T80

USSR/Petroleum Industry
Petroleum - Well Drilling Apr 1948

"Some Results in Employing Secondary Methods to Extract Petroleum," G. K. Maksimovich, 9½ pp

"Neft Khoz" No 4

Describes briefly the successes achieved from the use of secondary methods of oil drilling. States that by the end of 1947 oil wells will use about 280,000 cu m of materials such as gas or air, per 24-hr period to make possible the use of secondary methods. Brief notes from UkrNeft, MalGobekNeft, KrasnodarNeft, AzNeft, and the Shirokaya Balka oil fields.
LC

64T80

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.

PA 18T11

USSR/Petroleum Industry
Petroleum - Prospecting Aug 1947

"Some Particulars on Secondary Methods of Exploitation by the Board of Azerbaijan Oil Works (Azneft)," G. K. Maksimovich, 10 pp

"Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo" Vol XXV, No 8

Depends on type of oil-bearing ground, its saturation, permeability, and the nature of the oil in the ground. Permeability of the ground and viscous nature of oil are most important factors in determining secondary methods of exploiting. Some of the methods used at Baku are maintenance of pressure, terrace flooding. Mariett's method, forced separation from neighboring layers. Graphs and tables.

18T11

PA 9T79

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.

May 1947

USSR/Oil Supply
Petroleum

"Method of Calculating the Amount of Petroleum Reserves," G. K. Maksimovich, 8 pp

"Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo" Vol 25, No 5

New formulas for calculating reserves and their derivation.

9T79

22

C4

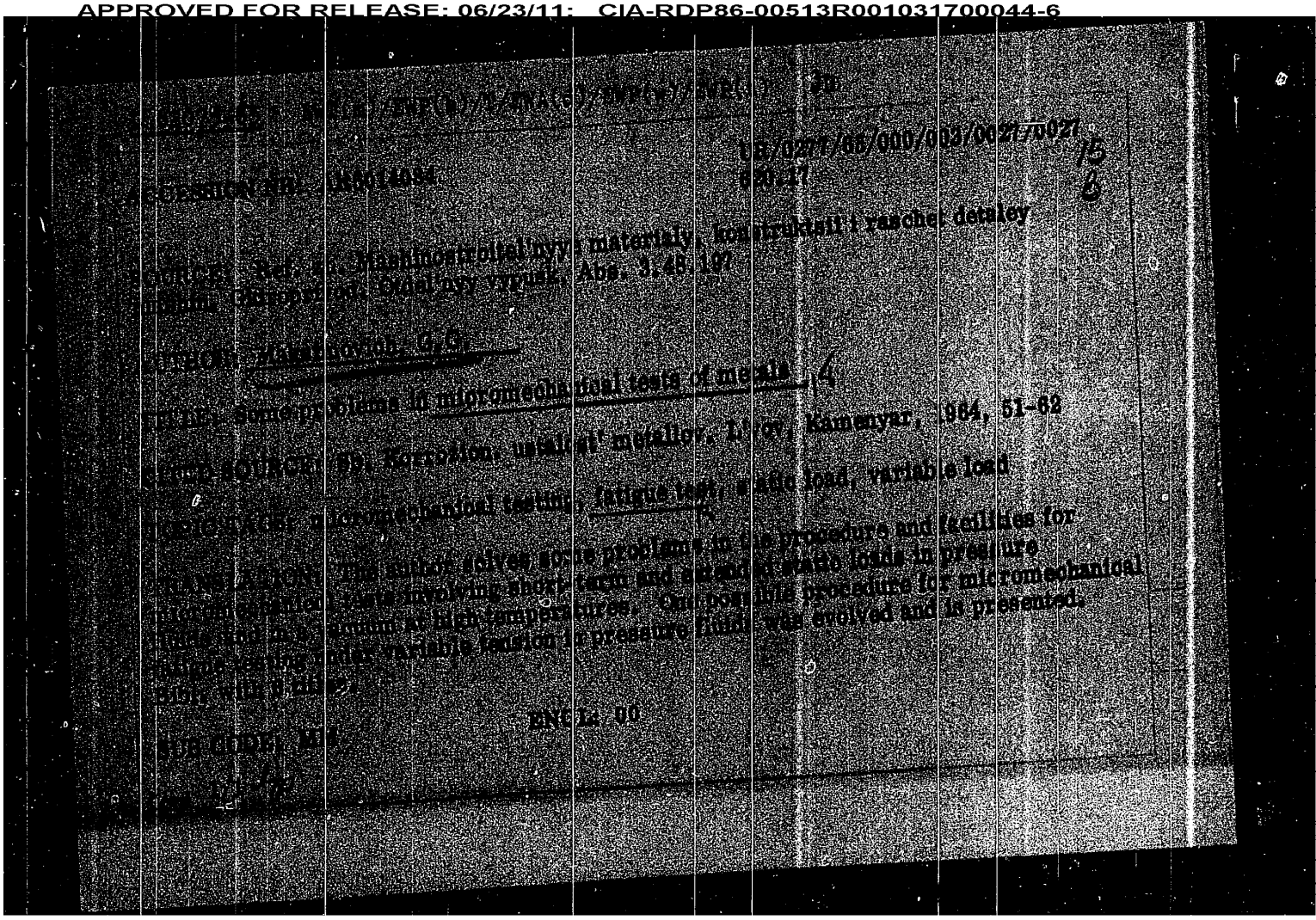
The influence of the surface properties of the constituents of the strata involved on the mechanism of the displacement of petroleum. G. K. Makalmovich. *Neftyanoe Khoz.* 25, No. 4, 6-13(1947); *Chem. Zentr.* 1947, II, 1059.—A preliminary report. Since the displacement of the oil is in large measure dependent on the capillary properties of the oil-bearing sand, the shape and size of the grains as well as the compn. of the sand are very important factors. The presence of active impurities in the petroleum or chem. reaction between acid and basic constituents of the oil and of the strata may impart to the sand such oleophilic properties that the penetrating water is "repelled" and exerts no pressure on the oil mass.

M. G. Moore

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.; DROZD, N.P.

Effect of grain size on lasting strength of the microspecimens of Armco iron. Fiz.-khim. mekh. mat. 1 no.2:193-197 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR, L'vov.



ACCESSION NR: AT4033068

solution of NaCl). In the control series unhardened specimens were used, polished a surface finish of 9. The results indicate that rolling produced denser surface layers of increased hardness, smoothed and rolled out microscopic surface defects, and increased the fatigue strength of the material (see Fig. 1 in the Enclosure), especially in the presence of surface active or aggressive agents. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki AN UkrSSR, Lvov (Institute of Mechanics and Automation AN UkrSSR).

SUBMITTED: 15Jun62 DATE ACQ: 14May64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4033068 S/2676/64/010/000/0129/0133

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G.G.; Yanchishin, F. P.

TITLE: Effect of roller hardening on endurance of duralumin in active liquid agents

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki, Lvov. Nauchny*ye zapiski. Seriya mashinovedeniya, v. 10, 1964. Voprosy* mashinovedeniya i prochnosti v mashinostroyenii (Problems of mechanical engineering and strength of materials in machinery manufacture), no. 9, 129-133.

TOPIC TAGS: duralumin, duralumin D-16, duralumin fatigue strength, duralumin roller hardening, attacked duralumin fatigue strength, roller hardening

ABSTRACT: Samples of duralumin D-16 were hardened by rolling (specimen revolution 44 $\frac{\pi}{30}$ radans/sec., pressure on roller 320 n, rate of feed 0.06 mm/revolution, two passes, roller profile radius 6 mm, diameter 28 mm, hardened layer depth 0.7 mm) and fatigue tested. NU type testers were used and set for symmetrical load cycles (50 c/sec., 10^8 cycles), as well as modified to allow constant feed of active agents (air, 2% oleic acid solution in MS oil, 3% water

Card 1/4

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; BARANETSKIY, V.S.

Complex investigation of some properties and of the microstructure of metals. Vop. mekh. real. tver. tela no.3:142-145 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; NAGIRNYY, S.V.; DROZD, N.P.

Effect of circular hole-type stress raisers on the strength of brass in active media. Vliian. rab. sred na svois. mat. no.3:58-62 '59. (MIRA 17:10)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.

Effect of grain size on short-term and stress-rupture strength of brass in active media. Vilian. rab. sred na avoia. mat. no.3:52-57 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.;

Changes of zinc concentration in brass during the evaporation of zinc in a vacuum. Vop. mekh. real'. tver. tela no. 2:166-171 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; BARANETSKIY, V.S.

Relationship between electric conductivity of brass and the time and temperature of its annealing in a vacuum. Vop. mekh. real'. tver. tela no. 2:162-165 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; NAG'IRNYY, S.V.

Effect of active liquid media on the static and fatigue strength of prestressed microspecimens. Vzaim.rab. stred na svois. mat. no.2:303-307 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.; TKACHENKO, N.N.; NAGIRNYY, S.V.; BARANETSKIY, V.S.

Effect of round hole type stress concentrators on the mechanical characteristics of brass. Vlilian. rab. sred na svois. mat. no.2: 56-60 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.

Stress-rupture strength of cast iron and brass in liquid media.
Vlilian.rab. sred na avtom. mat. no.2:97-101 '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

specimens. Brass microspecimens, wetted in a supersaturated solution of mercuric nitrate, were tested in the mercury. The results (Fig. 2) show that long-time strength is reduced by corrosive and surface-active media, particularly by active metal melts. This is due to adsorption on the surface and on cracks etc. arising during plastic deformation. In the corrosive media, besides this, chemical compounds are formed, which reduces the strength of the metal. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya i automatiki akademii nauk USSR
(Institute of Theoretical Engineering and Automation of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

S/032/62/028/012/012/023
B180/B102

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., and Yanchishin, F. P.

TITLE: Stress-rupture test for metals in liquid media

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 12, 1962, 1485 - 1486

TEXT: A deadweight-loading lever-type creep testing apparatus is proposed (Fig. 1). Instead of the usual furnace, it has vessels 7, which contain the liquid medium at room temperature, and the specimen. The lever transmission ratio is 1:5. Besides stress-rupture testing, four microspecimens can be soaked under load simultaneously in the media, to test the effect on their mechanical properties. The media were: mains' water, 3% aqueous solution of NaCl, mercury, and oil MC (MS) activated with 2% oleic acid. Normal test specimens of cast iron CY 21-40 (SCh 21-40) were used, and microspecimens (test length 5 mm, diam., 1 mm.) of steel 45 and brass MC 59-1 (LS 59-1). To relieve the internal stresses and cold work effects, the microspecimens were annealed, the steel in vacuo at 830°C for 15 hr, and the brass at 300°C for 2 hr. The tests lasted for 720 hr on the steel and brass, and for 2160 hr on the iron

Card 1/3

BARANETSKIY, V.S.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

Electroconductivity of brass as dependent on the degree of zinc evaporation. Vop. mekh. real'. tver. tela no.1:131-135 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Brass--Electric properties) (Zinc) (Evaporation)

Micromechanical endurance tests...

at 830°C, the brass samples for 2 hrs at 300°C. The brass samples only were tested in Hg. Activated oil did not affect the endurance of steel or brass even after 10^8 cycles. Aqueous NaCl solution reduced the endurance owing to corrosion. Frequency has no effect on the endurance of steel in air and activated oil. Mercury reduces the endurance of brass. There are 3 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Science of Machines and Automation of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

31854
S/032/62/028/001/012/017
B116/B108

18.8200

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., and Karpenko, G. V.

TITLE: Micromechanical endurance tests of metals in liquid media with alternating-load machines

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 1, 1962, 91 - 94

TEXT: A procedure and a machine were developed for testing microsamples 1 - 2 mm in diameter on endurance under an alternating load in different media (air, oil activated with 2% oleic acid, 3% NaCl solution, and mercury). Tests with steel (45-type) and ЛС 59-1 (LS59-1) brass microsamples have shown that these media, except mercury, improve the endurance of metals at high stresses. In the new machine, the load applied to the sample has a constant component and an alternating component of lower amplitude than the constant component produced by a mass rotating with the frequencies 50 and 142 cps, respectively. The static load is given by $\sigma_m = 0.4\ \sigma_B$, where σ_B is the endurance. The dynamic load was varied. Before the test, the steel samples were heat-treated in vacuo for 15 min

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

Evaporation of zinc from brass at elevated temperatures. Vop. mekh. real'. tver. tela no.1:76-79 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Evaporation) (Strength of materials) (Brass)

Endurance of degassed brass...

mass of a vibrator. The tests were effected in the following media: 1) the air of the laboratory premises; 2) oil (mark MS) activated by 2% of olein acid; 3) a 3% solution of NaCl; 4) mercury. The results, represented by curves and graphs, give evidence of the following facts: In the first group the endurance of the brass strongly decreases under the influence of mercury, while it is little affected in oil, activated by 2% of olein acid, and in the 3% water solution of NaCl. In the groups II and III, the mechanical characteristics (static strength and fatigue resistance) considerably decrease in comparison with those of group I. In mercury, the resistance to fatigue and the statical strength decrease by 46% and 31%, respectively, and the plastic characteristics decrease by as much as 81% (relative lengthening by 81%). The various results are briefly interpreted. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1961

Card 2/2

44054

S/676/62/009/000/008/010
A062/A101

18.9310

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., Nagirnyy, S. V.

TITLE: Endurance of degassed brass subjected to varying tensions

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut mashynoznavstva i avtomatyky, L'viv. Nauchnyye zapiski. Seriya mashinovedeniya. v. 9, 1962, Voprosy mashinovedeniya i prochnosti v mashinostroyenii, no. 8, 72 - 76

TEXT: A series of tests was carried out to determine the influence of external media and of the degree of zinc evaporation on the fatigue resistance of brass samples, divided into 3 groups. The zinc evaporation from the brass was effected by heating in vacuo (10^{-4} mm Hg) in the following conditions for the 3 groups, respectively: I - T = 300°C, t = 2 hours; II - T = 700°C, t = 4 hours; III - T = 800°C, t = 3 hours. The tests were carried out on micro-machines. The samples were submitted to a varying tensile load. The statical load was determined by the weight of a load attached to the vertically arranged sample, while a sinusoidally varying dynamic load was provided by the rotating

Card 1/2

S/676/62/009/000/007/010
A062/A101

Micromechanical and ordinary tests on...

crease (in %) after 720 hours is insignificant in the surface-active medium (oil activated by 2% of olein acid), and important (63%) on the brass micro-samples amalgamated by mercury. In the chemically active medium (3% solution of NaCl) the decrease was of 14% and 10% for the steel and brass micro-samples, respectively. The various results are briefly interpreted. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1961

Card 2/2

44053

S/676/62/009/000/007/010
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., Yanchishin, F. P.

TITLE: Micromechanical and ordinary tests on prolonged strength of metals

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut mashynoznavstva i avtomatyky, L'viv. Nauchnyye zapiski. Seriya mashinovedeniya. v. 9, 1962, Voprosy mashinovedeniya i prochnosti v mashinostroyenii. no. 8, 68 - 71

TEXT: Prolonged tensile tests were carried out, both by ordinary and micromechanical methods, on cast iron, steel and brass samples subjected to the influence of fluid working media. The fluids chosen were: 1) oil, activated by 2% of olein acid, 2) water, 3) a 3% water solution of NaCl and 4) air. Some of the brass micro-samples were amalgamated in a supersaturated solution of $Hg(NO_3)_2 \cdot 0.5\ H_2O$. The tests were made at room temperature during 720 hours for the steel and brass micro-samples, and 2,160 hours for the cast iron samples. The results, represented by graphs, show that the prolonged tensile strength decreases in a similar way on the steel and brass micro-samples. The relative de-

Card 1/2

YANCHISHIN, F.P.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

Effect of mercury on the strength of brass. Nauch.zap.IMA AN URSR.Ser.mashinoved. 9:37-40 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Mercury) (Brass--Testing)

S/123/62/000/017/002/006
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., Yanchishin, F. P.

TITLE: Resistance of duralumin to active liquid media

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 17, 1962, 17 - 18, abstract 17A119 ("Nauchn. zap. In-ta mashinoved. i avtomatiki. AN UkrSSR. Ser. mashinoved.", no. 8, 1961, 37 - 40)

TEXT: The results are reported of an investigation of the effect of liquid media (2% oleic acid oil solution and 3% NaCl aqueous solution) on the fatigue strength σ_{-1} of Д16 (D16) duralumin. The tests were carried out on smooth samples with ring grooves on the basis of 10^8 cycles. Standard HY (NU) machines working on bending with rotation were used at a symmetric cycle with a loading frequency of 3,000 rpm. Liquid media reduce σ_{-1} of smooth samples in particular at low stress levels. In the case of samples with ring grooves a reduction of endurance is observed at high stress levels only (on the basis of 10^5 cycles in activated oil by 31% and in NaCl solution by 22% on an average).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

The effect of Hg on the mechanical properties of brass

ably less than the absolute weight of the samples; this fact is connected with the decrease of dimensions of the samples on Zn evaporation. σ_b decreases with an increase of porosity, a decrease of Zn content and at testing in the air and in Hg. With an increased porosity the ductility of microsamples tested in the air decreases. δ of Hg-coated samples decreases by $\sim 50\%$ for samples containing 58 or 61.5% Cu and is constant for samples with $\geqslant 76\%$ Cu.

N. Sladkova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

S/137/62/000/010/014/023
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., Baranetskiy, V. S., Nagornyy, S. V., Yanchishin, F. P.

TITLE: The effect of Hg on the mechanical properties of brass

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 10, 1962, 83 - 84, abstract 101546 ("Nauchn. zap. In-ta mashinoved. i avtomatiki. AN UkrSSR. Ser. mashinoved.", 8, 1961, 26 - 31.)

TEXT: The effect of Hg on the mechanical properties of a brass containing 58 - 98% Cu and having different porosity was studied. Different porosities and chemical compositions of microsamples were produced by a different degree of Zn evaporation from microsamples 1 mm in diameter prepared from JC 59-1 (LS59-1) brass with $\alpha+\beta$-phase structure. Pores, fairly regularly distributed over the cross-section, formed in the microsamples after evaporation in a vacuum. Hg was applied to the surface of the microsamples by immersing them in a saturated $HgNO_3$ solution for 1 or 60 sec. The changes in specific gravity d, total weight, σ_b and δ of the samples in the air and in Hg were studied. d changes consider-

Card 1/2

Equipments for endurance testing of metals in fluid media. S/735/61/000/000/011/014

position of the crank. Data are adduced on endurance tests of cast iron СЧ 21-40 (SCh 21-40) containing 3.25% C, 0.39% Mn, 2.52% Si, 0.12% P. Specimens 12 mm dia and an effective working length of 60 mm were tested in air, faucet water, a 3% acqueous solution of NaCl, and a 2% solution of oleic acid in MC (MS) oil. The abnormally large diameter was chosen to minimize the effect of the graphitic inclusions in the perlitic-ferritic cast iron tested on the scatter of the results. The endurance strength of the test specimens in a three-month test was 20% lower in water and 37% lower in the 3% NaCl solution than in air and in the 2% oleic-acid solution in MC (MS) oil, the effect of which was not detectable. The equipment was adapted to the testing of microspecimens by changing the mechanical advantage to 5:1. Laboratory tests confirmed the precision and practicability of the equipment for both standard-size and micro-size specimens. There are 3 figures and 7 references (listed under 6 numbers), of which 5 are Russian-language (Soviet) and 2 are English-language (Mc Vetty, no initials given, ASTM, Proc., P. II, 1937, 235; ASME, Trans., February 1945; both listed as a single cited reference).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

S/735/61/000/000/011/014

AUTHORS: Yanchishin, F.P., Maksimovich, G.G.

TITLE: Equipments for endurance testing of metals in fluid media.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki. Mashiny i pribory dlya ispytaniy metallov. Kiyev, 1961, 95-98.

TEXT: Equipments for the endurance testing in fluid media of standard and micro-specimens are described. Test data are adduced. Utilizing existing design principles, several equipments have been constructed, one of which is a lever-type machine which tests simultaneously 4 normal-size specimens with a maximum axial load of 3,000 kg; analogous machines for the testing of microspecimens have also been built. Four specimens, interlinked with clamping links which carry cups for liquid test baths, are suspended in a single vertical chain, the top end of which is hinge-clamped onto a threaded rod supported by a wingnut which rests on a 2-column-supported bracket. The lower end of the specimen chain is hinge-fastened to a crank, hinge-supported by the base; the long end of the crank, with a mechanical advantage of 50:1, supports a weight. To apply tension to the specimen chain, the weight is released gradually by means of a wing-nut-supported hanging threaded rod and a damper spring. A pointer attached to the crank provides a reading of the angular

Card 1/2

S/124/63/000/001/079/080
A machine for micromechanical ... D234/D308

tests of specimens made of brass of different porosity in air, activated oil, salted water and mercury are given.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/124/63/000/001/079/080
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G.G. and Baranetskiy, V.S.

TITLE: A machine for micromechanical testing of metals for elongation in the presence of liquid media

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 88, abstract 1V678 (In collection: Mashiny i pribory dlya ispytaniy metallov. Kiev, AN USSR, 1961, 86-89)

TEXT: The authors describe a machine for testing micro-specimens for breakdown in different media. The machine makes it possible to test micro-specimens of various diameters with constant velocity of loading. A previously calibrated plane spring is used for force measurements. The deflection of the spring is measured visually by an indicator, recording is made by a loop oscillograph with the aid of a rheochord converter connected kinematically with the indicator. Observation and recording of elongation of the specimens in the process of stretching is conducted in a similar manner. Results of

Card 1/2

cycles. The NaCl solution produced a continuous impairment of the fatigue limit. At 50 cps an analogous behavior is observed. The endurance limit in air and in activated oil is attained at $8.5 \cdot 10^6$ cycles. NaCl reduces the fatigue limit continuously. There are 3 figures and 6 Russian-language Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

centering required. In the authors' machine the specimen (surrounded by a beaker for tests in various fluid media) is suspended from an annular dynamometric holder equipped with surface wire strain gages. A prescribed weight, spring-suspended from the lower end of the specimen, constitutes the static tension load. Also suspended from the lower end of the specimen is a floating frame containing an eccentric weight which is flexible-shaft-driven by a 30-w d.c. motor at 3,000 to 10,000 rpm. A spring parallelogram attached to the vertical machine support absorbs any horizontal component of the vibration, and only the vertical component of the cyclic inertial load is borne by the specimen. A variable resistance in the feed circuit permits programmed variations in the inertial load. The strain-gage readings are taken on an МПО-2 (MPO-2) oscillograph. The annular dynamometer is precalibrated statically. The strain-gage signals are preamplified on a tensometric ТУ-6М (TU-6M) amplifier. All tests were made in tension only, the mean load (equal to the static load) was held constant or varied, and the inertial-load amplitude was held constant or varied. Test data on carbon steel "45" are reported. The static (or mean) tension was $\sigma_m = 29.3$ kg/mm^2, the inertial load, with a frequency of 50 and 142 cps, was varied. Fatigue curves are shown. The fatigue limit at high stresses is found to be greater in fluid media than in air. At the 142-cps frequency the fatigue limit in air and in activated oil is attained at $2.5 \cdot 10^7$ cycles. There is no noticeabl effect of the activated oil on the fatigue limit on the basis of 10^8

S/735/61/000/000/005/014

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G.G., Yanchishin, F.P., Popovich, V.V., Nagirnyy, S.V., Karpenko, G.V.

TITLE: Machines for micromechanical endurance testing under variable tension in various media.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki. Mashiny i pribory dlya ispytaniy metallov. Kiyev, 1961, 41-46.

TEXT: A machine is described in which inertial loading is used in the endurance testing of 1- to 3-mm dia microspecimens in various fluid media. Variable-tension testing methods are described, and test data reported on 1-mm dia steel-45 micro-specimens in air, MC (MS) oil activated with 2% oleic acid, and a 3% watery solution of NaCl. Testing of microspecimens is attractive for the determination of the effect of environmental media on the static and cyclic fatigue strength of a material; in smaller specimens the ratio of the surface area to the cross-sectional area is greater than in large specimens. Testing machines for static microspecimen tests have been described elsewhere (cf. Roytman, I.M., Fridman, Ya.B. Mikromekhani-cheskiy metod ispytaniya metallov - The micromechanical method of metals testing. Moscow. Oborongiz, 1950. Konoplenko, V.P., et al., Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v.25, no.1, 1959. Regel', V.R., et al., ibid.). Variable-load testing is well known for large specimens, but little has been done for the testing of 1- to 3-mm dia microspecimens because of the difficulties inherent in the over-all precision and especially the exact

Card 1/3

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHEN, P.P.

Resistance of duraluminum to the action of active liquid media. Nauch.zap.IMA AN URSR. Ser.mashinoved. 7 no.7:37-40 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

(Duraluminum--Testing)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.; KARPENKO, G.V.

Effect of liquid media on the fatigue resistance of cast iron.
Nauch.zap.IMA AN URSR. Ser.mashinoved. 7 no.7:32-36 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Cast iron--Fatigue)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; BARANETSKIY, V.S.; NAGORNYY, S.V.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.

Effect of mercury on mechanical characteristics of brass. Nauch.zap. IMA AN URSR. Ser.mashinoved. 7 no.7:26-31 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Brass--Testing) (Mercury)

Brief data on the work of ...

S/102/61/000/003/007/007
D251/D302

the Viddil elektrychnykh kil zasobiv avtomatyzatsiyi (Department of Electrical Circuits of the Means of Automation), Director - B.I. Blazhkevych, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and the Viddil avtomatizatsiyi bezperervnykh vyrobichnykh protsesiv (Department of Automation of Continuous Industrial Processes), Director - Yu. I. Sytnyts'kyy, Candidate of Technical Sciences. During 1960, the Institute received more than 40 certificates for the registration of new processes and improvements. A list follows of the 79 publications of the Institute in this field during 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mashynoznavstva ta avtomatyky AN URSR (Institute of Mashine-Science and Automation of the AS UkrSSR)

Card 2/2

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

S/102/61/000/003/007/007
D251/D302

AUTHOR: Maksymovych, H.H., Assistant Director

TITLE: Brief data on the work of the Institute of Mashine-Science and Automation of the AS UkrSSR (L'viv) in the field of automation, telemechanics and measuring techniques

PERIODICAL: Avtomatyka, no. 3, 1961, 88 - 95

TEXT: The author states that the work of the Institute had two main directions: a) The mechanics of materials; b) automation, telemechanics and measuring techniques. The latter work was directed to the problem "The scientific basis of the automation of industrial processes". Under this heading work was carried out on the theory of methods, data processing, automatic measuring of weak constant and variable magnetic fields, automation and telemechanization of processes with distributed objects, and analysis and synthesis of electric currents of the means of automation. Work was carried out in these fields by the Viddil avtomatichnoho i telemechanichnoho obladnannya (Department of Automatic and Telemechanic Equipment), - Director V.M. Mykhaylovs'kyy, Candidate of Technical Sciences,

Card 1/2

KARPENKO, G.V., otv. red.; LEONOV, M.Ya., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, zam. otv. red.; KRIPYAKEVICH, R.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PANASYUK, V.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; PODSTRIGACH, Ya.S., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; STEPURENKO, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TYNNYY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; CHAYEVSKIY, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; YAREMA, S.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; REMENNIK, T.K., red. izd-va; LISOVETS, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Machines and devices for testing metals] Mashiny i pribory dlia ispytanii metallov. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1961. 132 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut mashinoznavstva i avtomatyky. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akad. nauk USSR(for Karpenko).
(Testing machines)

KARPENKO, G.V., otv. red.; LEONOV, M.Ya., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof., red.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PANASYUK, V.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; PODSTRIGACH, Ya.S., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; STEPURENKO, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TYNNYY, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BURAK, Ya.I., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; KIT, G.S., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; ZORIY, L.F., inzh., red.; SOSHKO, A.I., inzh., red.

[Scientific works on the mechanics of materials and the mechanics of elastic solids; annotated reference book for 1951-1961] Nauchnye raboty po mekhanike materialov i mekhanike uprugogo tela; annotirovannyi spravochnik za 1951-1961 gg. Kiev, Izd-vo AN URSR, 1961. 84 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut mashynoznavstva ta avtomatyky, Lvov. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Karpenko).

25(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2789

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti. Kiyevskoye oblastnoye pravleniye

Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya v mashinostroyenii: [sbornik statey] (Mechanization and Automation in Machine Manufacturing; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 286 p. 8,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti. Ukrainskoye respublikanskoye pravleniye.

Ed. of Publishing House: M.S. Soroka; Chief Ed. (Southern Division, Mashgiz): V.K. Serdyuk, Engineer; Editorial Board: M.M. Gul'ko, S.Sh. Zaslavskiy, A.Ya. Lopata, N.M. Lych, M.L. Orlikov, L.D. Feynerman, Ye.M. Khaymovich (Resp. Ed.), and S.I. Kharagorgiyev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel in machine and instrument-manufacturing plants and scientific research institutes.

COVERAGE: This book contains reports made by workers of machine and instrument-manufacturing plants, scientific research institutes, and educational institutions at the 2nd Kiyev Scientific and Technical Conference devoted to problems of mechanization and automation of production processes. The Conference was sponsored by the Kiyev Oblast Administration of the NTO Mashprom (Scientific and Technical Division of the Machine-Manufacturing Industry) and the Ukrainian Republic Administration of the NTO Priborprom (Scientific and Technical Division of the Instrument Manufacturing Industry). These reports describe current problems encountered in automation of equipment, technological and control operations, and progressive work practices in manufacturing machines and instruments. L.I. Greben', S.M. Zemsakiy, A.G. Ivakhnenko, V.L. Meszhnikov, M.G. Mosenzkis, and A.M. Farber participated in preparing the book. There are no references.

SOV/3083

Automatic Thread Gaging

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

VK/lsb
3-7-60

Card 4/4

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

25(2,6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3083

Maksimovich, Georgiy Grigor'yevich

Avtomatychnyy kontrol' rozmiriv riz'by (Automatic Thread Gaging) Kyyiv, Vyd-vo AN URSR, 1959, 113 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk URSR. Instytut mashynoznavstva i avtomatyky.

Ed.: K. B. Karandeyev, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: T. K. Remnnik; Tech. Ed.: O. O. Matviychuk.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and scientific workers.

COVERAGE: This book deals with problems in automatic thread gaging. Also discussed are general questions of thread inspection, the working principles of mechanical and automatic thread-gaging devices, and methods of rolling thread. No personalities are mentioned. There are 82 references; 74 Soviet, 4 English, and 4 German.

Card 1/4

MAKSIMOVICH, Georgiy Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KRIPYAKEVICH, Roman Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TUCHKOVA, L.K., inzh., ved. red.; SMIRNOVA, L.A., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Automatic device for differentiated checking of threads] Avtomat dlia differentsirovannogo kontrolia rez'b. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn.informatsii, 1958. 12 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 21. M-58-208/11) (MIRA 16:2)
(Screw threads--Testing)

MAKSIMOVICH, GEORGIY GRIGOR'YEVICH

GONCHARSKIY, Lui Abramovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAKSIMOVICH, Georgiy Grigor'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BORROV, Ivan Grigor'yevich; UDAL'TSOV, A.N., glavnyy redaktor; LEVIN, G.E., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KIRNOSOV, V.I., inzhener, redaktor; TOLCHINSKIY, Ye.M., inzhener, redaktor

[Gas discharge gauge used in longitudinal control. Thermal tensometer for measuring deformation of elements of models. Devices for determining deformations caused by measuring pressure using contact method] Gazorazriadnye datchiki prodol'nogo upravleniia. Teplovoi tenzometr dlia izmereniia deformatsii elementov modelei. Prisposoblenie dlia opredeleniia deformatsii, voznikaiushchikh ot izmeritel'nogo davleniia pri kontaktnom metode izmereniia. Tema 1, no.P-56-444. Moskva, 1956. 21 p. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Moscow, Institut tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii.
(Gauges)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

Some errors in the three-wire technique used for the automatic control of screw cutting. Nauch.zap. IMA AN URSR. Ser.avtom. i izm. tekh. 5:247-255 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Screw cutting--Measurement) (Automatic control)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

Workpiece position orientation in automatically controlled measurements. Nauch. zap. IMA AN URSR. Ser. avtom. i izm. tekh. 4:182-193 '55. (MLRA 10:8)

(Automatic control) (Measuring instruments)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.; GORBUNOVA, K.A.

Types of karst in the Urals. Trudy MOIP 15:33-41 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Use of caves for medical treatment (speleotherapy). Priroda
no.4:109-112 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Oil and gas of paleokarst reef cavities. Trudy MOIP 12:95-104 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

New data on the longest karst caves of the world. Peshchery no.3:5-14 '63.

Natural tunnels, bridges, and arches in the karst regions. Ibid.:57-71

Classification of sediments in karst caves. Ibid.:75-78

First indication of karst caves in the U.S.S.R. Ibid.:93-95

Conventional signs for small scale plans and cave profiles. Ibid.:97-100 (MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031700044-6

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A., prof., red.; BALKOV, V.A., dots., red.; VASIL'YEV, B.V., dots., red.; GORBUNOVA, K.A., dots., red.; MATVEYEV, B.K., dots., red.; MIKHAYLOV, G.K., inzh., red.; OBORIN, V.A., dots., red.; PECHERKIN, I.A., dots., red.; STARTSEV, V.S., dots., red.; SHIMANOVSKIY, L.A., inzh., red.

[Methods for studying karst; transactions] Metodika izucheniia karsta; trudy. Perm', Permskii gos. univ. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 10. 1963. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po metodike izucheniya karsta.

MAKSIMOVICH, Georgiy Alekseyevich

[Principles of the studies of karst] Osnovy karstovedeniia. Perm', Permskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. [Problems of karst morphology, speleology, and the hydrogeology of karst] Voprosy morfologii karsta, speleologii i gidrogeologii karsta. 1963. 444 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KUZNETSOV, A.M.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Characteristics of bromine ion accumulation in underground brines.
Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.5:1179-1182 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Permskiy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.
(Bromine) (Water, Underground)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.

In American oil fields; from material of a group of Soviet oil workers who visited the United States in 1960. Neftianik 6 no.3:33 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(United States--Oil fields--Production methods)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.

Hydraulic fracturing in the Spreyberry field. Neftianik 6 no.2:34-35 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Spreyberry (Texas)--Oil wells--Hydraulic fracturing)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Density of karst holes and stability of karst territories.
Izv.vys.ucneb.zav.;geol.i razv. 4 no.7:118-125 Jl '61.(MIRA 14:8)

1. Permskiy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Karst)

S/169/62/000/002/030/072
D228/D301

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G. A.

TITLE: Chemical composition of atmospheric precipitation at the city of Perm' and the struggle against atmospheric contamination

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1962, 16, abstract 2B122 (V sb. Okhrana prirody na Urale, no. 2, Perm', 1961, 45-50)

TEXT: The precipitation at the city of Perm' contains from 56 to 245 mg/l of chemical impurities; on the whole these are sulfates, hydrocarbonates and calcium. According to tentative calculations 25,000 - 50,000 m^3 of dust settles each year on the city's territory. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

MAKSIMOVICH, Georgiy Alekseyevich, prof., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk

Chemical geography and problems of Perm geographers and geologists. Khim.geog. no.1:22-34 '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Rukovoditel' sektsii geomorfologii i podzemnykh vod Permskogo otdela Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR.
(Perm Province--Geochemistry)

MAKSIMOVICH, Georgiy Alekseyevich; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.; ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Karst] Karst. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 45 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.9, Fizika i khimiia, no.7). (MIRA 13:4)
(Karst)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.; HEINSALU, U.

A new type of hydrodynamic profile of the Estonian karst regions. In Russian. p. 207.

EESTI LOODUS (Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemja) Tartu, Estonia. Vol. 8, no. 3, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, NO. Vol. 8, No. 4, July 1959. Uncl.

KAMENSKIY, Grigoriy Nikolayevich [deceased]; TOLSTIKHINA, Matil'da Moiseyevna; TOLSTIKHIN, Nestor Ivanovich; MAKSIMOVICH, G.A., prof., retsenzent; SHAGOYANETS, A.M., prof., retsenzent; OVCHINNIKOV, A.M., prof., nauchnyy red.; FILIPPOVA, B.S., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Hydrogeology of the U.S.S.R.] Gidrogeologiia SSSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1959. 365 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Water, Underground)

MAKSIMOVICH, G., prof., doktor geolog.-mineral. nauk.

Fluid islands. Tekh. mol. 26 no.12:9 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Ocean)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Main types of hydrodynamic profiles of limestone and gypsum karst regions. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.3:501-504 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Molotovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.
(Karst)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Wind wells, sinkholes, and fissures. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 89 no.1:68-70 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

(Sinkholes) (Karst)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G.A., Professor 26-12-37/49

TITLE: The Largest Cave in Europe (Krupneyshaya peshchera Yevropy)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1957, # 12, p 114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As a result of investigations conducted during the past few years, the cave of Hoelloch in the Muota valley, in Switzerland, was acknowledged as the world's largest. It has been known since 1875, but systematic investigation did not begin until 1948. The Swiss Alpine Club had mapped the cave completely by 1956. The total length of tunnels and grottoes is 61 km.
There are 2 references of which one is German the other Slavic (Russian).

ASSOCIATION: Perm' State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy (Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A., professor;

Fresh-water springs at the bottom of the sea. Priroda 45 no.4: 89-91 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Molotovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Springs) (Fresh water)

A Flowing Slide Near the City of Gubakha (Cont.) SOV/14-57-12-25568

projection the slide resembles a glacier; hence, the author proposes to call it a "glacial" or "flowing" slide. By September 15 the slide had attained a length of 140 m and a width of 6 m at the top and 25 m in its lower part. By October 7 its length had increased to 187 m. Its speed of motion varied between 1.5 m and 9 m per day. With the advent of cold weather the movement stopped because of ground freezing. The article contains a diagram of the slide and a bibliography of 14 titles.

Card 2/2

A. P. G.

SOV/14-57-12-25568

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 33 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G. A.

TITLE: A Flowing Slide Near the City of Gubakha (Opolzen'-potok v rayone g. Gubakhi)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Molotovsk. un-t, 1956, Vol 10, Nr 2, pp 153-159

ABSTRACT: The author describes a slide which occurred on July 14, 1950 on a slope of Lyubimovskaya gora (mountain), on the right bank of the Kos'va River (a tributary of the Kama River), near the city of Gubakha. In this region deluvial permeable formations rest on eluvial clay deposits. Removal of the forest, frequent downpours, and existence of old excavations which became filled with water caused oversaturation of the deluvium and gave origin to the slide. In a horizontal

Card 1/2

15-57-10-14656

Kisloye Lake in the Kishertskiy Rayon (Cont.)

Kishertskiy and Kungurskiy Rayon of the Permskaya oblast'. Calcium bicarbonate waters are usually found in karst lakes located in regions where limestone, dolomite, and gypsum are present when the lake's water supply comes chiefly from infiltration. Sulfate-calcium carbonate waters are normally found in lakes adjacent to gypsum deposits which are fed by ground waters. Lakes of gypsum karst have the highest mineral content, and sulfate-calcium bicarbonate waters are usually found in them. A bibliography of 35 references is included.

Card 2/2

A. F. Vol'fson

15-57-10-14656

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 215 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G. A.

TITLE: Kisloye Lake in the Kishertskiy Rayon of the Permskaya Oblast', and the Origin of This Lake (Ozero Kisloye v Kishertskom rayone Permskoy oblasti i yego proiskhozhdeniye)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Permskiy un-t, 1956, Vol 7, Nr 4, pp 69-86

ABSTRACT: A brief description is given of the geological structure in the area in which Kisloye Lake is located. The lake waters were analyzed chemically, and the substantial change in their composition was noted after three lowerings which occurred in August, 1949. Solution of Kungur gypsum explains the formation of karst depressions. There are approximately 70 thousand cubic meters of medicinal mud in the lake. Brief allusion is made to the existence of similar lakes in the

Card 1/2

Frozen Landscape Forms at the Village (Cont.) 15-57-10-14723

the bed, freezes first, stopping seepage of water downward and forming a support for "perched" water. During freezing, the water migrates upward, the volume of the ground increases, and frost cracks develop in the surface of the first terrace at separate mounds. Subsequent freezing causes the mound to increase in height. It is noted that the area occupied by the mounds increased during the period from 1943 to 1946.

Card 2/2

G. A. Martynov

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 225 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. A., Gorbunova, K. A.

TITLE: Frozen Landscape Forms at the Village of Ust'-Kishert' in the Molotovskaya Oblast' (Merzlotnyye formy rel'yefa v s. Ust'-Kishert' Molotovskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Molotovsk. un-t, 1956, Vol 7, Nr 4, pp 51-58

ABSTRACT: The authors describe frozen burial mounds on the first terrace above the flood plain of the Sylva River, left bank, in the region of the village of Ust'-Kishert' in the Molotovskaya Oblast'. The most typical of the group (with embryonic forms) have been described. The origin is explained in the following manner. Ground water flow, occurring at the base of the second terrace, feeds the mantling sandy clays of the first terrace in summertime. Beyond the area of the mounds this water enters a small stream, which limits the district on the north. In the wintertime, the bottom part of the stream, near

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A., deystvitel'nyy chlen.

Calcitic film of small water-filled depressions in caves. Zap. Vses.min.ob-va 84 no.1:78-79 '55. (MLRA 8:5)
(Caves) (Mineralogy)